



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

cussion does not go through them. The first volume in fact assumes the character of a review of the materials from which mediaeval political theory was built and the second because of the wealth of material, has covered only a part of the period up to the early seventeenth century, with which it was the first intention to deal. It is much to be hoped that a third volume may be published to deal with this later period when political thought was so largely in flux, but in which also most of the bases of our modern theories were present.

After a brief discussion of the political theories of Cicero and Seneca volume I is chiefly devoted to an analysis of the chief political concepts of the Roman lawyers and to the at times, halting and uncertain developments in the Christian church. The development of the theory of the law of nature in both Roman and Christian philosophy is emphasized though one feels that the influence of the praetor peregrinus has been slighted. The distinctions made by the great juriconsuls between *jus naturale* *jus gentium*, *jus*, *jurisprudencia* and other legal concepts is treated in detail. The best worked out feature of the volume is the discussion of the process by which the Christian political philosophy became illiberal in its attitude toward slavery. The last chapters discuss the problems of kingly authority and church and state which were beginning to concentrate attention in the Carolingian period.

Volume II follows the same juristic concepts through to the thirteenth century giving especial emphasis to those elements of political theory which can be traced back to the Roman law. The attempt to base slavery, property, state authority, in fact all law on *jus naturale* is well depicted. Then a study is made of the influence of the canon law on political theory and developments. The discussion follows the same outline as already used in treating the influence of Roman law proper but one feels that limitations of space have at times made the discussion so brief as to sacrifice clearness.

Books of this sort are intended only for the advanced student of political theory and legal institutions. For them the authors have done an important service. Throughout the reliance has been upon sources rather than secondary materials, the result is that the treatment occasionally lacks completeness but this is because the work treats the political theory of the middle ages not political theory about the middle ages.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

Dodd, W. F. *The Revision and Amendment of State Constitutions.* Pp. xvii, 350. Price, \$2.00. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1910.

Purely inductive studies such as this though they may not leave with the reader as clear an outline of theory as is possible under less exacting methods, are the basis of our understanding of practice and give a firm body of knowledge from which future experiments in constitution making may be begun. Stimson's analyses of our state and federal constitutions and Dealey's

"Our State Constitutions" have recently shown the value of exposition of this sort. Mr. Dodd's work is a similar study but in a narrower field and even more exhaustively worked out—in fact the work has a character almost encyclopedic and any review therefore fails to show the development of the subject matter.

The material falls into three parts: first, constitutional conventions. The experience of the twelve states adopting new constitutions between 1776-83 is reviewed. Even in this early period it is shown there was a tendency to differentiate between constitutions and statutes, a development which has been accentuated in our subsequent practice. This section closes with a discussion of the legal position of the constitutional convention in which the author leans toward the view that the legislature cannot bind the constitutional convention as to the scope of the revision of the old constitution which it is to undertake.

The second division, including more than half the book is an exhaustive discussion of the methods of amending constitutions by conventions and legislative action. It is brought out that the present tendency is strongly in favor of more flexible fundamental laws. The difficulties of putting the amendment before the people for adoption, how the fact of adoption is determined, the attitude of the courts toward new constitutional amendments, the overruling of courts by this means and questions of similar nature are thoroughly treated. The last chapter is devoted to a discussion of the working of the constitutional referendum, in which the facts bring out the seriousness of the objections that can be made to its use.

Mr. Dodd's book is not one for popular reading. It is essentially a reference work. Students will find it invaluable as a ready means of checking up on our constitutional practice.

CHESTER LLOYD JONES.

University of Wisconsin.

Grainear, Jean. *Les Actions De Travail.* Pp. xvi, 357. Price, 7 fr. Paris: Librairie du Recueil Sirey, 1910.

This book begins with a short appreciatory preface, written by the eminent French economist, Professor Charles Gide, and deals with the most vexing problem of the participation by labor in the gains of industry. Accordingly a variety of methods of gain-sharing is presented and discussed. The first method of profit-sharing described is based upon the selection by employers of such employees to share in the profits of industry as meet certain requirements as to wages and position. A number of interesting illustrations are taken from both European and American sources, including the Bon Marché of Paris and the United States Steel Corporation. The working plan of the latter is very minutely outlined.

The author discusses the rights and duties of the share-holding laborer, methods of adjustment in the case of the death of laborers contributing toward the purchase of shares, voting powers of the workingman shareholder, the alienability of acquired shares and other pertinent questions. In